

Chapter 2nd
The Bogus Buisness

"That which is wanting cannot be numbered"

Soon after the Express left for the Mountains last fall, it was currently reported, that a company had been formed in this County - The head quarters of which was at Ferryville for the purpose of manufacturing a low priced specie. That the Machinery which was intended to operate as a branch mint was in full operation in a shop which had no outside door but which was ^{to be} carried on for the ostensible purpose of manufacturing and repairing Fire Arms, but for the ^{real} purpose of relieving the pressure of the Money Market. Contracts were said to have been made with the St Louis Brokers for large amounts and the Bullion on hand for the Body of the Article which had been cut something in the shape of Waggon Wheels and only awaited the arrival of Mr J— M— B— from below with the grease or rather a little Silver to stick on the outside preparatory to its introduction into the market. Hearing these reports from day to day. One man had seen one of the Balls of the Press which had been broken open accidentally. Another had been dreadfully imposed upon with dimes entirely of a new coinage and which would not pass muster. Another had been invited to join the party. Another had been told by William Clapp of Nauvoo that J— M— B— had brought a Bogus Press out here and fixtures and lots of other things. Information was not wanting. News was plenty. We took an opportunity to advise the principal Mechanic, that if these statements were facts, he had better close the buisness. We did not wish to accuse him of it, but if any thing of the sort was afoot to quit it and never more have any thing to do with so stinking an operation.

Chapter 2nd.

The Bogus Buisness.

"That which is wanting cannot be numbered."

Soon after the Express left for the Mountains last fall, it was currently reported that a company had been formed in this County; the head quarters of which was at Ferryville [Iowa]; for the purpose of manufacturing a low-priced specie. That the Machinery which was intended to operate as a branch mint, was in full operation in a shop, which had no outside door; and which was to be carried on for the ostensible purpose, of manufacturing and repairing Fire Arms, but for the real purpose of relieving the pressure of the Money Market. Contracts were said to have been made with the St Louis Brokers for large amounts; and the Bullion on hand for the body of the article, which had been cut out something in the shape of Waggon Wheels; and only awaited the arrival of Mr J— M— B— from below with the grease, or rather a little silver to stick on the outside; preparatory to its introduction into the Market. Hearing of the reports from day to day. One man had seen one of the Balls of the Press which had been broken open accidentally. Another had been dreadfully imposed upon with dimes entirely of a new coinage, and which would not pass muster. Another had been invited to join the party. Another had been told by William Clapp of Nauvoo that J— M— B— had brought a Bogus Press out here, and fixtures, and lots of things. Information was not wanting. News was plenty. We took an opportunity to advise the principal Mechanic, that if these statements were facts, he had better close the buisness. We did not wish to accuse him of it; but if any thing of the sort was afoot, to quit it and never more have any thing to do with so stinking an operation;

which was both criminal and dangerous, would ruin themselves and injure the community. For no man could need expect to manufacture a base coin on a cheap principal without being detected sooner or later. Two of the party pledged themselves to quit the business and not have any thing more to do with it. Pres. Hyde required them to give up the Machinery Dyes, &c. ^{into our hands to be disposed of as was then shown direct} to be destroyed. In consequence of their refusal James H. Mulholland was arraigned before the High Council on the 6th of January. ~~He~~ and cut off from the Church see Minutes of the Council in 1st No of the Guardian. During the Session of the Council Joseph Kelting who was called as a witness. Treated the Council in such an unsaintlike and contemptuous manner that they required at his hands some confession which he refused to make, after considerable attempt to induce him to acknowledge the Council cut him off from the Church. In consequence of the earnest protestation of the Members in question ~~thereafter~~ after which he raised his stentorian voice and summoned the Council of Fifty to assemble and try his case as he took an appeal from the High Council to that Honorable Body.

which was both criminal and dangerous; would ruin themselves and injure the community. For no man could need expect to manufacture a base coin, on a cheap principal, without being detected sooner, or later. Two of the party pledged themselves to quit the business, and not have any thing more to do with it. President Hyde required them to give up the Machinery, Dyes, &c into our hands to be disposed of as wisdom should direct. In consequence of their refusal, James H. Mulholland was arraigned before the High Council on the 6th of January, and cut off from the Church. See Minutes of the Council in the 1st No of the Guardian. During the Session of the Council, Joseph Kelting, who was called as a witness; treated the Council, in such an unsaintlike and contemptuous manner, that they required at his hands some confession; which he refused to make. After considerable attempt to induce him to acknowledge, the Council cut him off, from the Church; after which he raised his stentorian voice and summoned the Council of Fifty to assemble, and try his case as he took an appeal from the High Council to that Honorable Body.

11

A few days previous to this Council First Hyde was called upon by Peter Hawes who requested him to call together the Council of Fifty, as there was important business ^{to be addressed} and it was necessary, that body should meet immediately as there was feeling and important business to be attended to. First Hyde said he did not feel authorized to do any such thing. That it was the business of First Young exclusively, and if he had the power he could not do it under a year as the most of them were in the Valley. Br Hawes replied that those who were here could meet, come to an understanding and send them on for the approval of the rest, and ^{and} ~~expressed~~ he was willing to take the responsibility of calling them together. asked if those of the Twelve here would attend if he did call them, as he had right, he wished to be heard. Soon after this a line was written to Peter Hawes and Lucien Woodworth inviting them to come before the High Council on the 6th of January and make known their rights claims &c. After the trial of Mulholland and Kelting. Br Woodworth rose and said that he had very few rights ^{and what I have are personal} in this world, had very little to say before the Council. Br Hawes delivered a regular preach. He said he had a bad cold and was hoarse, however he spoke very loud. Counsellor Harris interrupted him several times, by saying, "a little lower Br Hawes" "not quite so loud" "Oh Br Hawes your voice will burst my head." As the day was far spent the Council was adjourned that Day 2 Weeks and when they went to resume the same subject, The next Day he attended the High Priest Quorum and attempted to deliver an address on the supremacy of the Fifty over all the other authorities in the Church.

A few days previous to this Council President Hyde was called upon by Peter Hawes, who requested him to call together the Council of Fifty, as there was important business to be attended to, and it was necessary that, that body should meet immediately as there was feelings and important business to be attended to. President Hyde said he did not feel authorized, to do any such thing. That it was the business of President Young exclusively; and if he had the power he could not do it [in] under a year, as the most of them were in the Valley. Br Hawes replied, that those who were here, could meet [and] come to an understanding, pass acts, and send them in for the approval of the rest; and said, he was willing to take the responsibility of calling them together; asked if those of the Twelve ^{here} would attend, if he did call them; as he had rights, he wished to be heard. Soon after this a line was written to Peter Hawes and Lucien Woodworth, inviting them to come before the High Council on the 6th of January, and make known their rights, claims &c. After the Trial of Mulholland and Kelting, Br Woodworth rose, and said, that he had very few rights in this world, and what I have, are personal; had very little to say before the [High] council. Br Hawes delivered a regular preach. He said he had a bad cold, and was hoarse. However he spoke very loud. Counsellor [George W.] Harris interrupted him several times, by saying, "a little lower, Br Hawes," "not quite so loud" [and] ["]Oh, Br Hawes, your voice will burst my head." As the day was far spent, the Council adjourned that Day [for] two Weeks, when they were to resume the subject. The next day he attended the High Priest Quorum, and attempted to deliver an address, on the supremacy of the Fifty over all the Authorities in the Church.

* Br E. T. Benson objected to such an investigation and stated ^[120] that the time was now gone by for investigation and that men should know on what footing they stood ~~and that men should now move forward~~ and do the work and not investigate all the time and never do anything.

12* Peter Hawes still attempted to speak but ^{when} his speech was arrested by a motion of Samuel Gully that as the High Council had appointed a time to hear Peter Hawes establish his claims this time of the High Priest Quorum he occupied about its ordinary business and the preaching of the Gospel as for his part he did not want to hear Peter Hawes ^{the motion was put for him to speak but the house said no} and he presumed the rest did not. At the next session of the Council neither Br Hawes nor Woodward appeared, but it was thought proper to hear the testimony ^{of the witnesses} that were present in relation to their cases. Five witnesses testified against them of a number of speeches made by them against the authorities of the Church. Squire Merritt testified that he had boarded at Hawes' House that the Indians came there all hours of the night to get Siquor which is sold to them by Hawes' family, but ^{thought that he} had seen Hawes measure Siquor and prize Ponies for which the Siquor was given. After this it was decided that Peter Hawes and Lucien Woodward should be disfellowshipped until they appeared and before the Council and answered to the testimony. They and the witnesses were summoned to appear at the next session for trial. Br Woodward appeared made every acknowledgement and seemed perfectly ready to give every satisfaction in his power. He was accordingly forgiven by the Council. Peter in answer to the testimony against him said he did not sell whiskey ^{to this Council} and it was not sold in his house. Both Whiskey and House belonged to his son Alpheus and he could not control it. He delivered several long and loud speeches about the power of the Fifty. The rights of its members. The principals taught by Joseph. That no revelation could be given to the Church without the sanction of the Fifty. He called ^{to witness him and said I have just got out of one scrape and you will not catch me in another} on Woodward to back him but he refused. Upon which Hawes

Br E. T. Benson, objected to such an investigation; and stated, "that the time was now gone by to investigate; and that men should know on what footing they stood; now, move forward, and do the work and not investigate all the time and never do any thing."

Peter Hawes still attempted to speak, but his voice was arrested, by a motion of Samuel Gully; "that whereas, the High Council had appointed a time to hear Peter Hawes establish his claims; the time of the High Priest Quorum be occupied about its ordinary business and the preaching of the Gospel, as for his part he did not want to hear Peter Hawes, and he presumed the rest did not; a motion was put for him to speak; but the house said no. At the next session of the [High] Council, neither Brs Hawes nor Woodward appeared; but, it was thought proper to hear the testimony of the witnesses, that were present, in relation to their course. Five witnesses testified against them, of a number of speeches made by them against the authorities of the Church. Squire [Josiah] Merritt testified, that he had boarded at Hawes' House; that the Indians came there all hours of the night to get Liquor, which is sold to them by Hawes' family; thought that he had seen Hawes measure Liquor, and had seen him [receive] prize Ponies, for which the Liquor was given.

After this it was decided that Peter Hawes and Lucien Woodward, should be disfellowshipped, until they appeared before the Council, and answered to the testimony. They, and the witnesses were summoned to appear, at the next sessions for trial. Br Woodward appeared [and] made every acknowledgement, and seemed perfectly ready to give every satisfaction in his power. He was accordingly forgiven by the [High] Council. Peter, in answer to the testimony against him, said, he did not sell whiskey to the Omahas and it was not sold in his house. Both Whiskey and House, belonged to his son Alpheus, and he could not control it. He delivered several long and loud speeches, about the power of the "Fifty." The rights of its members. The principals taught by Joseph; that no Revelation could be given as a command to the Church without the sanction of the "Fifty." He called on Woodward to back him, but he refused to answer him; and said, I have just got out of one scrape, and you will not catch me in another; upon which Hawes

said the despiser the man who "Candles to day soap to morrow and tallow the next. I hate a greased rag." He persisted that the "Fifty" should be called together. ~~He said~~ ~~had never been legally adjourned~~ He said that Brigham had pledged himself to carry out the measures of Joseph and intimated that it had not been done and that Twelve men had swallowed up thirty eight. Men were building up to themselves Kingdoms. There is the Kingdom of Brigham the Kingdom of Heber and the Kingdom of Lyman but who is building up the Kingdom of God. He said that the "Fifty" had not legally adjourned because he was not there to vote for it. Elder G. A. Smith interrupted him by telling him that the "Fifty" was ~~nothing but~~ a debating School. and despised the principal of a man saying he would hazard his life for a matter and then violate every principal connected with it by endeavoring to drag out of it principal after principal and expose things sacred as life to the public gaze. I will leave the room before I will submit to listen to such nonsense as that a Council of Fifty Men cannot adjourn because one of their number neglects to attend. I am ashamed of such doctrine and want hear it here. There was a quorum, organized by Joseph where the truth of every document professing to be Revelation could be tested. That Quorum had no members in it but those who held the Priesthood; but not so, with the "Fifty." It had members in it who did not belong to the Church. President Hyde said, that as Brother Hawes had denied [it], [he would confirm] the Jurisdiction of this Council to try him, he considered [it] the right of the Council to try any man in the County of Pottawattamie who might go astray, and

said, "I de[s]pise the man, who is candles to day; soap to morrow, and tallow the next. I hate a greased rag." He persisted that the "Fifty" should be called together. He said, that Brigham had ple[d]ged himself to carry out the measures of Joseph, and intimated that it had not been done; and that the Twelve had swallowed up thirty eight. Men were building up to themselves Kingdoms. There was the kingdom of Brigham; the kingdom of Heber; the kingdom of Lyman, but, who is building up the kingdom of God. He said that the "Fifty" had not legally adjourned, because he was not there to vote for it. Elder G. A. Smith interrupted him by telling him, that the "Fifty" was a Debating School; and despised the principal of a man saying, he would hazard his life for a matter; and then, violate every principal connected with it by endeavoring to drag out of it, principal after principal, and expose things, sacred as life, to the public gaze. I will leave the Room before I will submit to listen to such nonsense, as, that a Council of Fifty men cannot adjourn, because one of their number neglects to attend. I am ashamed of such Doctrine, and wont bear it here it here. There was a Quorum [of Anointed] organized by Joseph, where the truth of every document, professing to be revelation could be tested. That Quorum had no members in it but those who held the Priesthood; but not so, with the "Fifty." It had members in it who did not belong to the Church. President Hyde said, that as Brother Hawes had denied [it], [he would confirm] the Jurisdiction of this Council to try him, he considered [it] the right of the Council to try any man in the County of Pottawattamie, who might go astray, and

and violate the laws of the Church.

The Council had a considerable discussion on his Whis-
 key excuse with the Indians, and his hard speeches against the Authorities & the Church; most of which were
 aimed against President Young & President Hyde;
 and voted to cut him off from the Church unless
 he made confession of his wrongs. He asked the privilege of
 two weeks, but never appeared; consequently stands cut off from
 the Church. For the last three sessions the Council has had no
 trials, and little or no business.

violate the laws of the Church.

The [High] Council had a considerable discussion
 [about Peter Haws], on his Whiskey excuse with the
 Indians, and his hard speeches against the
 Authorities and the Church; most of which were
 aimed against President Young and President Hyde;
 and voted to cut him off from the Church, unless he
 made confession of his wrongs. He asked the
 privilege of two weeks, but never appeared;
 consequently, [he] stands cut off from the Church. For
 the last three sessions, the Church ^Council^ has had
 no Trials, and little or no buisness.